

Catalogue of American Amphibians and Reptiles.

IVERSON, JOHN B. 1980. *Kinosternon angustipons*.

***Kinosternon angustipons* Legler**
Narrow-bridged mud turtle

Kinosternon angustipons Legler 1965:617. Type-locality, "Los Diamantes, Limón Province, Costa Rica." Holotype, University of Kansas Museum of Natural History 43631, an adult female, collected 13 August 1952 by Edward H. Taylor and John Baker (examined by author).

• **CONTENT.** *Kinosternon angustipons* is a monotypic species.

• **DEFINITION.** Adult females reach approximately 120 mm in carapace length; adult males, 115 mm. The dark brown adult carapace is relatively low and unkeeled or very weakly tricarinate. The first vertebral scute usually contacts the second marginal. The fourth pleural scute usually does not contact the eleventh marginal scute. Only the tenth marginal scute is elevated above the level of the preceding marginals. The double-hinged plastron is emarginate posteriorly. The interfemoral seam length is greater than 14% of the maximum plastron length. The posterior width of the plastral forelobe is less than 39% of maximum carapace length, while the anterior width of the plastral hindlobe is less than 34% of the maximum carapace length. The bridge length is less than 21% of the maximum carapace length. The inguinal contacts the axillary. The plastron and bridge are pale yellow, sometimes with seams more darkly marked. The skin is pale gray to brownish gray. The dorsum of the head is dark

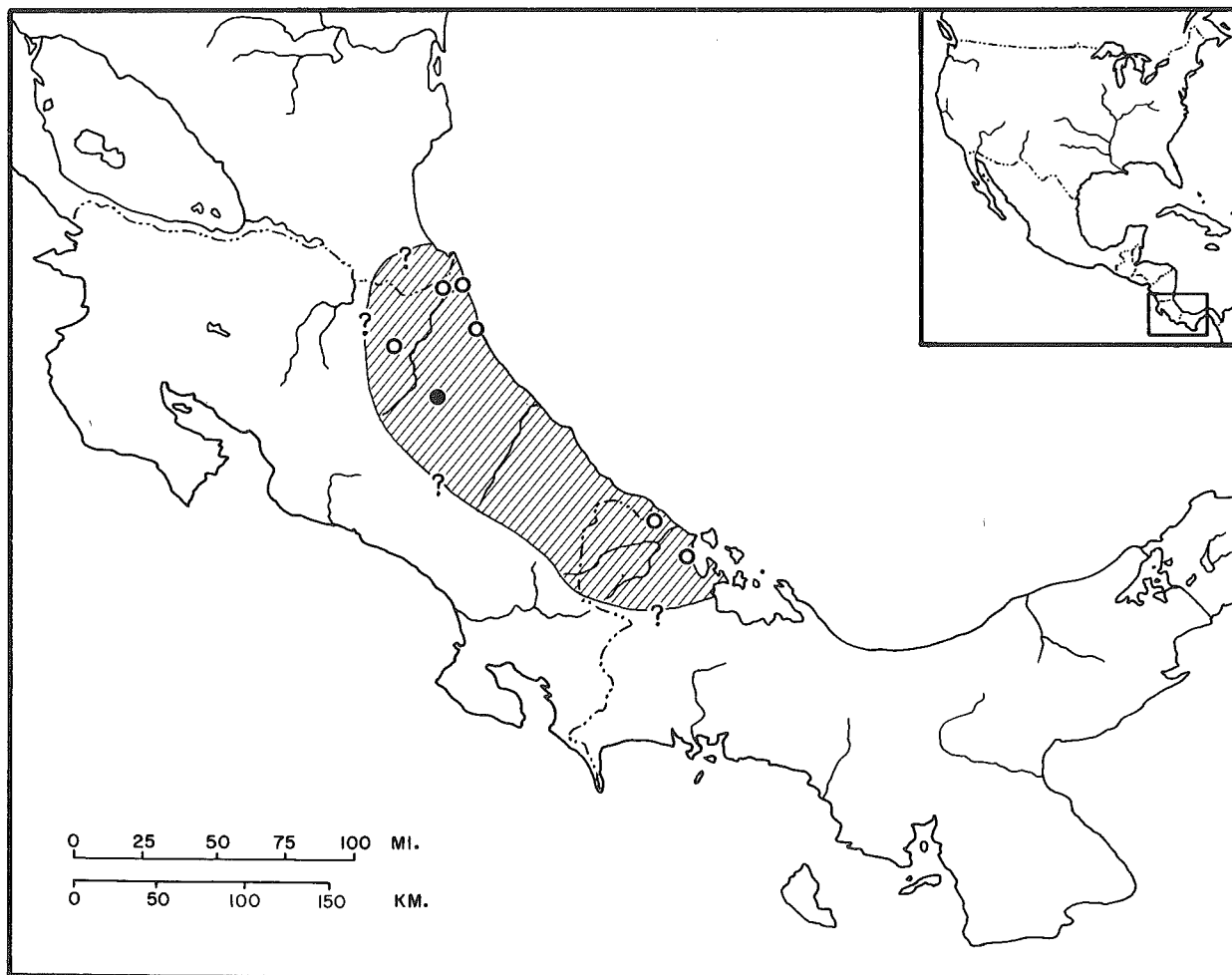
brown, but pales in the canthal region from tan to cream; the sides and venter of the head are pale cream in color. The jaw sheaths are unmarked or have only a few pale brown streaks. The jaws are unhooked and unnotched. Three to six very small yellow to cream barbels are present on the chin. Adult females possess a short, stubby tail, whereas males possess a long, thickened tail. The tail tip is unmodified in either sex. A discrete patch of spade-like scales is found on the posterior surface of the crus and thigh of each hind leg. All four feet are webbed.

• **DESCRIPTIONS.** A general description is in Legler (1965), and Pritchard (1967, 1979). Musk glands are described in Waagen (1972), choanal structure in Parsons (1968).

• **ILLUSTRATIONS.** A color photograph of the adult plastron appears in Pritchard (1967, 1979) and two of the anterio-lateral aspects of the head and carapace are in Pritchard (1979); black and white photographs of the head and plastron of the female holotype and various aspects of the head and shell of other individuals are in Legler (1965). Line drawings of the plastron and lateral and ventral aspects of the skull of the female paratype, and the dorsal aspect of a scuteless shell of another specimen are in Legler (1965). A drawing of the locations of the musk glands is in Waagen (1972). The type-locality is photographed in Legler (1965).

• **DISTRIBUTION.** *Kinosternon angustipons* is found in the Atlantic lowlands of Central America at least from Rio San Juan on the Nicaragua-Costa Rica border to Almirante, Bocas del Toro Province, Panama.

• **FOSSIL RECORD.** None.



MAP. Solid circle marks the type-locality; open circles are other records.

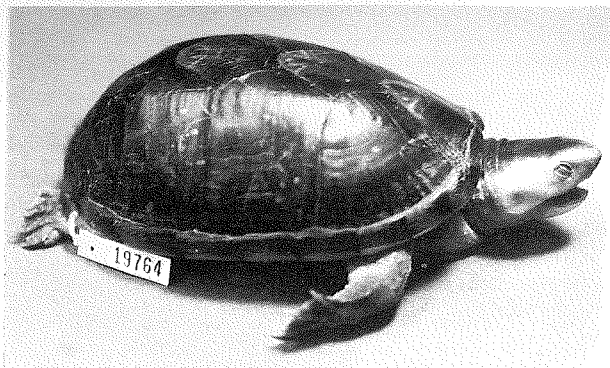


FIGURE 1. Male *Kinosternon angustipons* (Univ. Florida, Florida State Museum 19764) from Tortugero, Limón Province, Costa Rica.

• **PERTINENT LITERATURE.** General accounts of the biology are in Legler (1965, habitats and descriptions; 1966, habitat, abundance, reproduction, diet), Nemuras (1967; review of reproductive data from Legler, 1966), Pritchard (1979; review of reproductive and feeding data from Legler, 1966), and Rhodin and Mittermeier (1974; collecting in Costa Rica). Moll (1979) and Ewert (1979) also review Legler's (1966) reproductive data. Reference to rostral pores is in Winokur and Legler (1974).

• **ETYMOLOGY.** The specific name *angustipons* is from the Latin *angustus* (narrow) and *pons* (bridge) and refers to the narrow plastral bridge.

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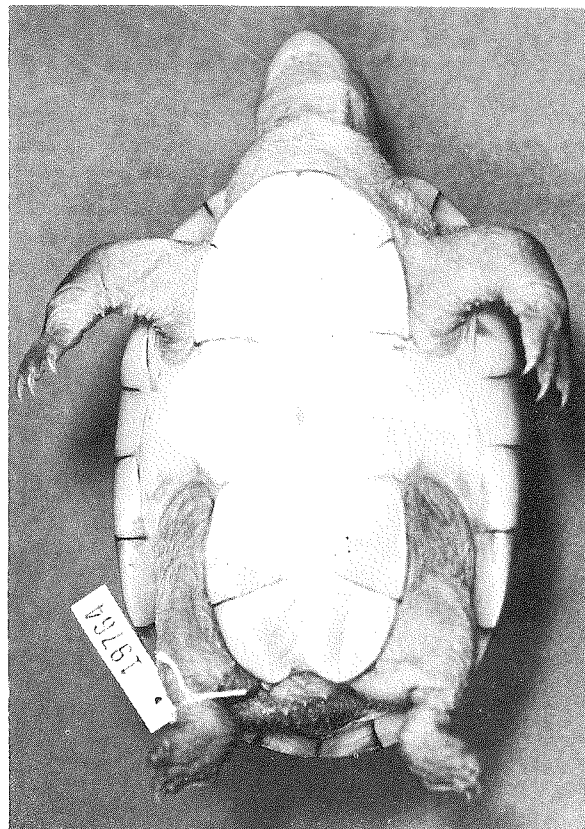


FIGURE 2. Same as Fig. 1, ventral view.

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